

# SYLVIA PANKHURST SEES VICTORY AHEAD

Votes for Women Will Have  
Been Won in Ten Years  
She Predicts.

SUFFRAGETTE FIGHT ON  
Outlook for Equal Suffrage in  
America as Seen by the  
English Leader.

By E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.  
Specially Written for THE SUN.

LONDON, April 20.  
TEN years time, if we abate  
not our efforts, votes for women  
will have come to all the English  
speaking peoples and to the  
majority of the other progressive nations.  
In twenty years time women will be  
voting in almost every backward outpost  
of civilization.

In the progress of the worldwide  
women's suffrage movement much de-  
pends upon the fortunes of the cause  
in America, but more depends upon the  
success in England. This is so partly  
because England is geographically and  
in thought, feeling and tradition nearer  
to the other great European nations,  
partly because of her great overseas  
empire and of the fact that hers is the  
oldest of all parliaments, but more still  
it is so because it is here that the bitter  
struggle for women's freedom has been  
fought. It is this struggle that has  
aroused the womanhood of the world.

The old nineteenth century movement  
for women's emancipation in England  
and America did much to pave the way  
for similar movements in neighboring  
countries, but the English militant move-  
ment has not merely fired anew our Euro-  
pean coworkers but has carried the time  
spirit of freedom to the heavily  
handcuffed women of the Far East.  
When English women were flung with  
violence from public meetings for asking  
members of the Cabinet when the Gov-  
ernment would give them votes, when  
they were beaten down by the police  
in Parliament Square in their attempts  
to petition the Prime Minister, when a  
thousand of them were flung into prison  
for these things and when they subse-  
quently threw stones onto roofs and later  
still broke windows they not only set  
ringing the press and public of these  
islands but the news of what they had  
done and their reason for doing it was  
telegraphed to the newspapers all over  
the world.

## RESPONSES FROM THE EAST.

The news that English women would  
fight and suffer for political freedom was  
eagerly caught up by women in distant  
lands, some of whom only now began  
to realize what political freedom might  
do for them. Many who had pleaded  
unsuccessfully for emancipation were now  
for the first time heard because owing  
to the extraordinary turmoil in England  
the women's movement all over the  
world became an item of news interest.

One of the women's leaders in far Corea  
said: "The women of our country are  
the most pitiable of all civilized humanity.  
They are enclosed like prisoners, bottled  
up like fish. But we must remember  
that after the cock crows the dawn comes,  
and after work there is reward. Should  
we put forth ourselves and our feeble efforts  
a way will be found of accomplishing  
our object." The cry came to us in 1906.  
It was the forerunner of many others.

Last winter when revolting women  
of Persia were breaking Russian win-  
dows they telegraphed to the Women's  
Social and Political Union in England  
for help and sympathy.

When Turkey was fighting for its con-  
stitution women threw off their veils  
and flocked to aid the Young Turks. Now  
they are endeavoring to secure emanci-  
pation for themselves and their sisters,  
and are being persecuted and harassed by  
some of those whom they so lately helped.

Most remarkable of all has been the  
uprising among the women of China,  
who sprang of long generations of poor,  
foot bound mothers painfully crippled  
by barbarous custom and cruel super-  
stition. Women were among the prophets  
and propagandists of the coming Chinese  
republic, some of them even bent forth  
to fight as soldiers in the revolutionary  
war. But most notable is the fact  
that they are realizing the need for se-  
curing freedom for their own sex under  
the new constitution. They replied with  
a vigorous militant protest, in which  
they appear to have far outdone their  
English sisters when the Parliamen-

# STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA MODELLED FROM A PENNY UNVEILED AT NICE



PHOTO BY PAUL THOMPSON

An interesting piece of information  
in connection with the statue of Queen  
Victoria recently unveiled at Nice is that  
the portrait was modelled from a penny.  
The sculptor, M. Louis Maubert, had  
never seen the Queen. In order to secure  
the likeness he studied many engravings  
and other portraits, but the material  
which revealed the characteristic pose  
of the Queen best to him was the head  
of a penny struck toward the end of her  
reign. In working out the portrait M.  
Maubert was assisted by Queen Victoria's  
daughters Princess Louise, Duchess of

Argyll, who is herself a sculptor, and  
Princess Henry of Battenberg. The  
statue was unveiled by M. Poincaré,  
the French Premier. In the same week  
a statue of King Edward was unveiled  
at Cannes. Both English sovereigns  
were regular visitors on the Côte d'Azur  
and were very popular with the inhabi-  
tants. The double dedication was made  
on the occasion of a series of festivals in  
which English warships and the French  
army and navy were represented. The  
fêtes had their political side also, as they  
were regarded as new and significant  
evidence of the strength of the "entente  
cordiale" between the two nations, of  
which so much is heard nowadays.

The statue of Queen Victoria shows  
her as the people of Nice knew her best,  
wearing a bonnet and long veil. The  
statue of King Edward shows him in  
yachting costume.

## TURKS DECEIVED BY FEINT OF ITALIANS

Invading Army Hopes to Close  
Last Open Port on Coast  
of Tripoli.

ROME, April 19.—The recent occupa-  
tion of the peninsula of Macabee by the  
Italians and the subsequent capture of the  
fort of Bu Kamel on the coast of Tripoli about  
fifteen miles from the Tunisian frontier  
and twenty-five miles from Zuzara, the  
only port west of Tripoli still held by the  
Arabs and Turcs, is naturally regarded  
as a prelude to a combined enveloping  
movement against Zuzara. The port will  
shortly be attacked by the division com-  
manded by Gen. Garioni, which has just  
landed at Macabee, and another division  
commanded by Gen. de Chaurand which  
is marching against Zuzara from Tripoli,  
which is sixty miles from Zuzara.

It remains to be seen whether the Turks  
will still defend Zuzara or evacuate it and  
retire inland. In the latter case the  
Italians will simply hold the coast and  
prevent the contraband trade from Tunis  
which since the beginning of the war kept  
the Turkish forces regularly supplied with  
food and munitions. On the other hand if  
Zuzara is attacked by two divisions of  
12,000 men each its capture is inevitable.

The fact that the plans of the Italians  
are still in their first phase is evident from  
all details of the war are withheld and  
why only incomplete reports have so far  
been issued about the occupation of Maca-  
bee. The expedition commanded by Gen.  
Garioni sailed from Augusta on April 9 in  
fourteen transports, escorted by three  
battleships of the reserve squadron and  
several torpedo boat flotillas. On the  
same day another squadron, consisting  
of two cruisers and nine destroyers, sailed  
from Tripoli escorting three transports  
and anchored before Zuzara, where a land-  
ing was simulated while the warships  
fired and bombarded the coast from the  
morning of April 19 until the evening  
of the following day.

The feint succeeded as the enemy im-  
mediately named the intrenchments and  
kept ready to oppose the landing of the  
Italians. Meanwhile the division under  
the command of Gen. Garioni was able to  
land undisputed at Macabee where the  
engineers and bluejackets who were ashore  
built bridges in order to facilitate the dis-  
embarkation of troops. It took less than  
six hours for the troops to land. A strong  
detachment crossed over the island and  
occupied the fort on the opposite side,  
so that the Italians were in complete pos-  
session of a sheltered inlet which is ad-  
mirably adapted for a torpedo boat sta-  
tion.

Now that the Italians are in possession  
of the coast near the French frontier it  
will be impossible for the enemy to be  
supplied with food and munitions by sea.  
It does not follow, however, that the  
Turkish supplies have been completely cut  
off as it will still be possible to get  
supplies across the Tunisian frontier at  
a point about 125 miles inland.

## NO LONGER NOON IN STRAND.

Violent Remedy Applied to Clock  
That Fooled Londoners Ten Years.

LONDON, April 18.—For ten years the  
clock of St. Mary-le-Strand has looked  
due west past the Savoy and Cecil hotels  
and on the Charing Cross announcing to  
all that the hour was exactly 12 o'clock.  
A couple of days ago the hands of the old  
clock were removed and a familiar fea-  
ture of the Strand has thus been lost.

The rector's wife explains that people  
passing down the Strand about noon  
have been deceived into thinking that the  
old clock was a trustworthy timepiece,  
and the result has been "immense  
letters of complaint from all kinds of  
irate people who have lost trains or missed  
appointments. This has gone on for  
years, until at last a clockmaker offered  
to take away the hands and leave the dial  
blank but not misleading."

The reason why St. Mary-le-Strand's  
clock pointed to the same hour for ten  
years is simple enough. There was  
no money to defray the expense of keep-  
ing it in order and regularly wound.

Up to eleven or twelve years ago the  
vestry locked after it, but when the West-  
minster City Council took over the vestries  
the clock's income was stopped. Private  
generosity kept it going till 1902. Then  
it stopped, and except for three hours in  
1905 it has never gone since.

It is short resumption of labor was due  
to the enterprise of an organ blower  
who one day climbed the tower, wound  
up the spring, and after a struggle man-  
aged to get the pendulum to swing. To  
the astonishment of the vestry, the  
rector and people in the Strand, the old  
clock recorded the hours of 1, 2 and 3,  
and then stopped. Next day it was set  
back to 12, and there it remained till a  
couple of days ago.

The clock is so old fashioned that it  
needs winding every day, and that, with  
the sum needed to put it in order, is ap-  
parently more than the resources of St.  
Mary-le-Strand are equal to.

# TRIUMPH FOR ARTIST OF CONFETTI SCHOOL

"Le Chateau des Papes," by Paul  
Signac Goes to the  
Luxembourg.

## THE PURCHASE A SURPRISE

Official French Recognition for  
Pointillism and Other  
Novelties in Art.

PARIS, April 20.—The State has bought  
"Le Chateau des Papes" (the palace of  
the Popes of Avignon, painted by Paul  
Signac, president of the Independent  
Artists Society, at whose salon the picture  
is now on exhibition).

M. Signac is what is called in Paris a  
"pointilliste," that is a follower of the  
style of painting dubbed by the profane  
the "confetti" school. The picture is de-  
lightful in color, but some surprise has  
been expressed at finding the state so  
quick to admit into its collections a spec-  
imen of such a new departure.

It is quite natural, says Léonce Béa-  
udis, the curator of the Luxembourg  
Museum, to which the picture will go.  
"The Museum already possesses three  
water colors by Signac, and we have a  
Luce (not exhibited for want of space)  
and several by Pissarro so that it is not  
to-day for the first time that upholders of  
the theory of dividing color cross our  
doorsteps."

"Signac's canvas is evidently very ac-  
centuated in its 'pointillism,' but in the  
matter of buying pictures we have not  
to take sides with any school; we have only  
to judge the merits of a picture before  
our eyes. When we find a picture that is  
really interesting that is sufficient."

"Now Signac is an artist of talent; he  
has won successes in many exhibitions  
abroad. His 'Chateau des Papes' is an  
excellent piece, picturesque and luminous.  
Pointillism has, moreover, an important  
place in the history of impressionism and  
it is only right that it should be represented  
at the Luxembourg."

"We are obliged in our purchases to  
show a broad, eclectic spirit and should  
strive not to allow a masterpiece to escape  
us. Now the real merit of a picture is not  
always recognized at once. I need only  
mention Fantin-Latour, so universally  
admired to-day. There will always be  
time enough to send away works of secon-  
dary interest to provincial museums or  
elsewhere."

"At the same time exaggeration must be  
avoided and all novelties cannot be ac-  
cepted without using proper judgment.  
There are jokers in painting as in every-  
thing else, and there is no question of  
taking them seriously. But it is evident that  
pointillism aims at a certain effect in art,  
that they seek by original and extremely  
interesting methods to solve the difficult  
task of representing light and that some  
of them have given proof of incontestable  
talent."

The picture was bought from the Bern-  
heim Galleries and photographed by  
E. Druet.

## BERLIN THE RIVAL OF PARIS.

German Capital Attracting Strangers  
In Increasing Numbers.

LONDON, April 20.—Which is the more  
important city, Paris or Berlin?

A generation ago the question would  
not have arisen, but recent statistics show  
that Berlin is rapidly coming to the front  
as a centre of attraction to the world.

Between 1900 and 1910 the number of  
strangers annually visiting Berlin has  
increased from 1,029,461 to 1,278,000, while  
the number of strangers who visited Paris  
in 1908 (one last year available) only  
amounted to 1,209,514.

It is true that of the latter number no  
fewer than 100,709 were foreigners, whereas  
in Berlin out of the 1910 visitors only  
223,338 were foreigners. As against this,  
however, it ought to be noted that since  
1908 the number of foreigners who have  
visited Berlin yearly has increased by  
over 12 per cent, which is a more rapid  
rate than is shown by Paris, and Berlin  
therefore must soon overtake Paris.

## CERVANTES' LOST PORTRAIT FOUND

Paris, April 18.—That a portrait of  
Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote,"  
once existed was known from the author's  
introduction to his "Exemplary Stories,"  
published in 1613, wherein he apologizes  
for writing another preface after the  
trouble the one prefixed to "Don Quixote"  
had caused him. He remarks that the  
friend who urged him to write the intro-  
duction might have been satisfied with  
an engraving of the portrait made by the  
famous Don Juan de Jureguera, and adds  
the following description of himself as  
suitable to be placed under the portrait:  
"He whom you see here, with auburn  
hair, a wide and open forehead, cheerful  
eyes, curved nose but well proportioned,  
silvered beard which twenty years ago  
was golden, very long mustache, small  
mouth, few teeth, not ten in number and  
those in bad condition, and still worse

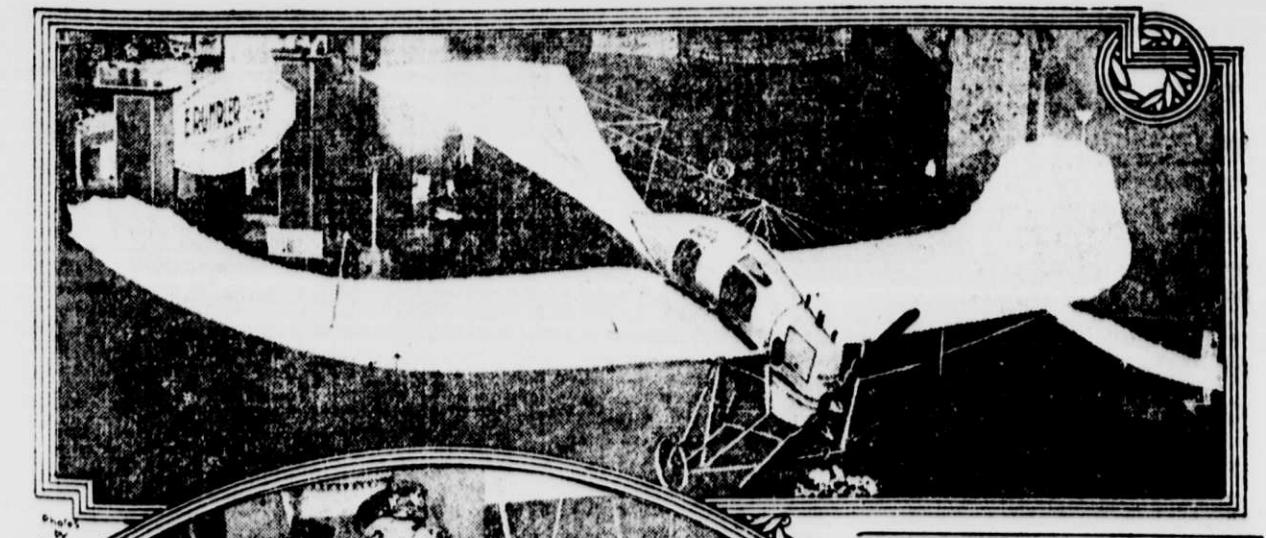
placed as they do not touch one another,  
is the author of 'Galatea' and of 'Don  
Quixote.'"

After 300 years the original portrait  
seems to have been found by José Abiol,  
a professor at the engineering school of  
Oviedo. In cleaning an old panel which he  
acquired he found a portrait which seemed  
to correspond with that described by  
Cervantes. Continuing the cleaning process  
he was able to read the inscription, "D.  
[don] Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra—Juan  
de Jureguera, pinxit anno 1600."

Possibly the last figure is a 6.

The authenticity of the work is generally  
admitted, although the title and the  
date have given rise to some criticisms.  
The discoverer has presented the portrait  
to the Spanish Academy, which has ac-  
cepted it as genuine.

# FLYING MACHINE COPIED FROM A PIGEON



One of the queerest models shown at  
the recent exhibition of flying machines  
held in Berlin was designed on the lines  
of a pigeon. The inventor was E. Rump-  
ler. As will be seen from the picture,  
the wings and tail are a fairly good imi-  
tation, but the resemblance of the body  
of the flying machine to the body of a  
pigeon is less apparent. The body of the  
car is striking, though, for the reason  
that it is enclosed. Outside of the frogs  
the exhibition contained much of interest  
and well illustrated the progress of avi-  
ation. It attracted many visitors, among  
them Prince Henry of Prussia, brother  
of the German Emperor, who has always  
shown great interest in aviation.

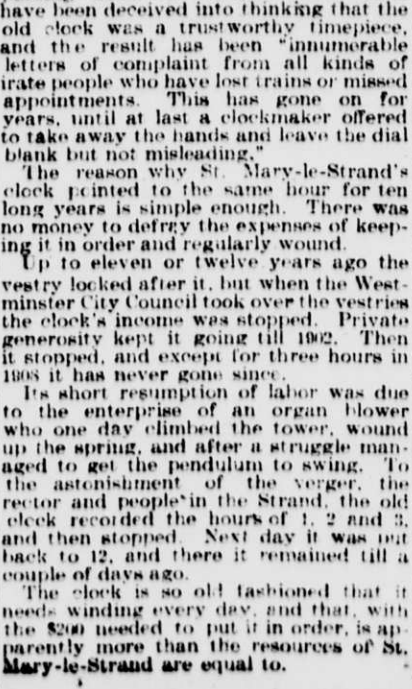
## FIGHT IN ENGLAND TO GO ON.

But it is difficult to predict what may  
happen in other countries. Certainly we  
in England know that we have carried on  
a more earnest and energetic, continuous  
and extensive propaganda than the  
women in any other part of the world  
and probably than any other body of reform-  
ers. We know that only militancy could  
have won us the vote, that only militancy  
will win it for us yet. Had we more  
closely approached the men franchise  
agitators in violence we should already  
have been enfranchised citizens. Even  
had we been able to make the Govern-  
ment feel that our violence might be too  
formidable to be resisted the vote would  
have been ours long ago.

In the future that is before us we shall  
go not one step further than is necessary  
to obtain the franchise, but what is neces-  
sary we shall do, and we shall do it. We  
know that the Government will enfran-  
chise their countrywomen when they are  
convinced that to safeguard the welfare  
of the country and the power of the Gov-  
ernment they must do this act of justice.  
It is our business to convince the Govern-  
ment as speedily as possible that there is  
no time for delay.

Those who pass judgment upon us  
should review our acts in the light of  
other reform movements. We know well  
that if they will do that without prejudice  
they will realize what very great self-re-  
straint and patience our women have  
shown.

## THE CERVANTES PORTRAIT.



THE CERVANTES PORTRAIT.